

American companies are barred from entering foreign markets, competitors from Asia and Europe are poised to take advantage. Without multilateral support for sanctions, then, the punitive effect of banning American business from a country may be minimal at best.

Second, imposing unilateral sanctions means lost American jobs. It is self-evident that keeping American companies out of foreign markets means lost American wealth.

Third, imposing unilateral sanctions will not necessarily end a foreign government's use of terrorism. In fact, in cases where terrorist regimes are generally supported by their subjects, imposing sanctions is likely only to increase anti-American sentiment and strengthen the hold of those in power.

I do support unilateral sanctions in certain targeted instances, for example with Iran. But taking away the President's prerogative to choose, and Congress's ability to assess whether to use this blunt policy tool, as the bill before us would do, will make our antiterrorism foreign policy worse, not better.

Mr. Speaker, we should do everything in our power to end all forms of terrorism. We are right to lead international efforts to isolate and punish terrorists. But imposing the automatic one-size-fits-all response to terrorism contained in H.R. 748 will be ineffective and costly. I urge my colleagues to defeat this bill.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. If the gentleman does not, I am prepared to yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DELAHUNT. No, I do not, Mr. Speaker, and I want to thank the gentleman from Florida for his reassurances.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLING). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 748, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY ADVERTISEMENT CLARIFICATION ACT OF 1997

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1840) to provide a law enforcement exception to the prohibition on the advertising of certain electronic devices.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1840

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Law Enforcement Technology Advertisement Clarification Act of 1997".

SEC. 2. EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITION ON ADVERTISING CERTAIN DEVICES.

Section 2512 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) It shall not be unlawful under this section to advertise for sale a device described in subsection (1) of this section if the advertisement is mailed, sent, or carried in interstate or foreign commerce solely to a domestic provider of wire or electronic communication service or to an agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision thereof which is duly authorized to use such device."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DELAHUNT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1840, the Law Enforcement Technology Advertisement Clarification Act, makes a small change to section 2512 of title 18, United States Code. The section states that any person who places in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication, any advertisement of any electronic, mechanical, or other device primarily useful for the purposes of surreptitious interception shall be fined and imprisoned. Thus, current law rightfully prohibits the widespread advertisement of electronic interception devices.

Unfortunately, this blanket prohibition against all advertisements includes advertisements to legitimate law enforcement users. Police departments may not receive mailings from companies which manufacture electronic equipment informing them that such equipment has been updated and improved.

Advances in the technology of electronic devices are being made at a staggering pace. One example is body microphones which are used frequently by undercover officers. These devices have been miniaturized and disguised through technological advancements and it is now almost impossible to tell if an officer is wearing one. Technological improvements like these especially in the area of undercover work can quite literally save police officers' lives. It is therefore essential that the

manufacturers or distributors of this technology be able to contact law enforcement agencies and make them aware of improvements. That is the only purpose of this legislation.

It is certainly very important to protect privacy rights of every citizen in this country, and this bill does not grant any new authority to law enforcement in the area of electronic interception. Although law enforcement may already legally use devices intended for surreptitious interception, nothing in this bill expands existing law. This change only relates to advertisement of such equipment through subcommittee staff and industry representatives who work closely with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to ensure that this language will only provide relief to companies that manufacture law enforcement related equipment, and I would like to thank Director Freeh for his assistance with this legislation.

Again the sole purpose of this bill is to allow for the advertisement of such equipment to police departments. It is a very small change but one which could have a very big impact for police departments around the country, and I urge the adoption of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I will be very brief.

I want to congratulate the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] for introducing this bill. It is straightforward, it is a sensible exception to that broad prohibition which he alluded to on the advertising of electronic surveillance technology. As he indicated, current law prohibits manufacturers from advertising such devices even to legitimate law enforcement agencies. This bill would simply allow such advertising as long as the recipient of the advertising is duly authorized to use these particular devices.

Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1840.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TELEMARKETING FRAUD PREVENTION ACT OF 1997

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1847) to improve the criminal law relating to fraud against consumers, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows: